

Instructions for Completing the Cue Production Survey Form – 2006

27 May 2006

This form permits recording activity by up to 6 birds at a time, though in most cases, only 3-4 birds can be monitored accurately. Each form may be used for one 30-minute session.

Please print all entries clearly and in dark letters using either a pencil with #2 lead or permanent ink. Preparing a map of the study area may be helpful. One way to do this is to download a copy of Google Earth (free) and then use it to find your location. The image can easily be stored as a jpeg. The latitude and longitude will be shown on the stored image.

Name: Your name

Date: Use “day-month-year” format, e.g., 27 May 2006.

Entered by: Name of person who enters the data

Checked by: Name of person who checks the data

Site Name: A name you assign

Latitude and longitude: If possible give us the latitude and longitude (preferably using decimal degrees and the datum set to WGS 1984). If you use Google Earth to produce a map of the location (see first paragraph above) then the location will be on the map. Otherwise, a GPS unit may be used. **Important: if you do not provide this information, then enter the Province or State, nearest city or town, and a brief description of where your site was in comments.**

Sun rise: Time of sun rise (search in Google under “sun rise *your location*”)

Temp: Use “start-end-units” format, e.g., 52 – 54 F

CC: Percent cloud cover:

Wind: Use the Beaufort scale (see next page) and “start-end” format, e.g., 3 – 5.

Ppt: Precipitation; enter “None” or “light rain/sleet/snow” (if heavy, stop the survey)

Comments: Any additional useful information (e.g., “difficulty distinguishing LABU-1 and LABU-2” or “another YBCH was present briefly but left the area”)

First row of the data matrix: Write the species (and ID if any) at the top of the columns, e.g., SOSF, YWAR-2.

Time: Write the time using 3-4 digits, eg., 710 or 1011.

The numbers 1-4 correspond to the quarters of a minute (1 = the first 15 seconds, etc.). Enter “S” in each 15-sec interval during which the bird sings. If the bird does not sing but does give a call note, write “N” in the block. If the bird first gives a call note, and then sings, add an “S” so the entry is “NS”. There is no need to enter “N” if the bird sings first and then gives a note.

The Beaufort Scale

FORCE	EQUIVALENT SPEED 10 m above ground		DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATIONS FOR USE ON LAND
	miles/hour	knots		
0	0-1	0-1	Calm	Calm; smoke rises vertically.
1	1-3	1-3	Light air	Direction of wind shown by smoke drift, but not by wind vanes.
2	4-7	4-6	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vanes moved by wind.
3	8-12	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag.
4	13-18	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved.
5	19-24	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway; crested wavelets form on inland waters.
6	25-31	22-27	Strong Breeze	Large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty.
7	32-38	28-33	Near Gale	Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against the wind.
8	39-46	34-40	Gale	Breaks twigs off trees; generally impedes progress.
9	47-54	41-47	Severe Gale	Slight structural damage occurs (chimney-pots and slates removed).
10	55-63	48-55	Storm	Seldom experienced inland; trees uprooted; considerable structural damage occurs.
11	64-72	56-63	Violent Storm	Very rarely experienced; accompanied by wide-spread damage.
12	73-83	64-71	Hurricane	--